

**KIRKBY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**



**Annual Report**  
of the  
**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

1961



Dr. F. W. BUNTING, M.B.E., M.D., D.P.H.,  
Medical Officer of Health.



# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

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To: The Chairman and Members of the Health Committee

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the 4th Annual Report on the health of the Urban District of Kirkby.

In previous years I have made reference to the high percentage of those in the lower age groups in the population of Kirkby. This must still be kept in mind when considering the vital statistics relating to crude birth and death rates, as well as to death rates relating to diseases more commonly met during the late years of life.

The population has again shown some increase following the over-spill from Liverpool together with the excess of births over deaths, which was 1191.

The infant death rate of 28.6 per thousand live births shows a fall in a figure that has remained at 37 per thousand live births for the past two years. I am pleased to report that there have been no maternal deaths amongst the 1,432 births registered.

The incidence of measles shows a considerable fall from the preceding year but sporadic cases of dysentery, mostly of a mild type, continue to occur. Seven cases of poliomyelitis were notified during the year. I am happy to report there has been no case of diphtheria notified.

A disturbing factor is the rise in the death rate from cancer of the lung which has been rising steadily and in recent years affecting more of the younger age groups of the population than has previously been the case.

The death rate for tuberculosis remains similar to the previous

year, whilst the case incidence shows a slight fall from 24 to 19 new cases.

There have been no major outbreaks of food poisoning during the year under review and the number of cases notified has fallen from 69 to 14.

However, the continuing need for education of the general public as to the importance of the strict standards of hygiene remains. As of previous years the work of the department in all food premises, including mobile vans, will continue to take priority. Again, particular attention has been paid to food hygiene throughout the district including lectures on food hygiene which have been given both in factory and school canteens. Successful legal proceedings were instituted against two food traders for food hygiene offences.

At the beginning of the year under review, the Public Health Inspectoral staff consisted of:-

J.R. Winstanley, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., Chief Public Health Inspector.

A.S. Crowe, M.A.P.H.I., Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector.

A. Ryland, M.A.P.H.I., District Public Health Inspector.

J. McConnell, M.A.P.H.I., District Public Health Inspector.

The undermentioned member of the staff commenced duty with this Authority on the 1st February, 1961.

L.N. Biddulph, M.A.P.H.I., District Public Health Inspector.

During the year under review, the undermentioned member of the staff, previously employed as a student public health inspector, qualified as a public health inspector.

J.R. Skillicorn, M.A.P.H.I., District Public Health Inspector.

The remainder of the Departmental staff consisted of:-

1 Public Health Clerk;

1 Shorthand Typist;

1 Junior Clerk;

1 Pupil Public Health Inspector.

I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the help received from Mr. Winstanley, the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. Byron, the Clerk of the Council and from all members of the Health Committee.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

F. W. BUNTING,

Medical Officer of Health

## General Statistics

Area of the Urban District in acres	4688
Population estimates (Registrar General's estimate, June, 1961).	52,760
Density of population (i.e. Number of persons per acre)	11.205
Number of inhabited houses (31st March, 1962) according to rate book)	11,302
Rateable value	£537,958
Sum represented by a 1d rate	£2,100

### EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

Number of Births: Males 698 Females 734	1432
Crude Birth Rate	27.1
Birth rate per 1,000 of the population - Adjusted	19.5
Number of deaths: Males 139 Females 102	241
Death rate per 1,000 of the population - Crude	4.6
Adjusted	12.3
Excess of births over deaths	1191
Stillbirths	31
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births	21.2
Neo-mortality rate per 1,000 live births	18.2
Early neo-mortality per 1,000 live births	16.1
Number of Deaths of Infants (Under age of one year)	41
Infant Mortality per 1,000 births	28.6
Deaths from Influenza	4
Death rate from Influenza per 1,000 of population	0.08
Death rate from Cancer per 1,000 of the population	0.95
Death rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population	0.08
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births	Nil
Number of women dying in consequence of Child Birth	Nil
From Sepsis	Nil
Other Causes	Nil
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	1
Death from Whooping Cough	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years of age)	3
Percentage of total deaths occurring in hospital, etc.	68.116

## Population

The population returns since 1958 are given below:-

Year	Population	Inhabited Houses	Average per House
1958	42,490	9,709	4.37
1959	47,450	10,868	4.39
1960	51,330	11,008	4.66
1961	52,760	11,302	4.67

## Births

	Total	Males	Females	
Legitimate	1,369	676	693	) Birth rate 19.5.
Illgitimate	63	22	41	
Birth rate for England and Wales	...	...	...	17.4

## Illegitimate Births

The percentage of births which were illegitimate during each of the past four years is as follows:-

1958	2.12
1959	2.65
1960	4.08
1961	4.40

## Infant Mortality

The causes of death of infants during 1961 are recorded in the following:-

Cause of death	Under 1 week	1 - 2 weeks	2 - 3 weeks	3 - 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	9 - 12 months	Total No. of deaths
Prematurity	11	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	11
Birth Injury	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	1	1	-	-	2	2	1	1	-	6
Congenital Malformations	11	1	-	-	12	-	1	-	-	13
Gastro Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Other disease of early infancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other diseases	1	1	1	-	3	1	3	-	1	8
T O T A L S	25	3	1	-	29	3	7	1	1	41



Causes of, and Ages at, Death during year 1961.

	All ages	Under 1 year	1 - 4 years	5 - 14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65-74 years	75 years and over
Causes of Death									
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	4	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-
Tuberculosis (other forms)	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasms -									
Stomach	6	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	1
Lung, bronchus	22	-	-	-	-	3	11	6	2
Breast	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
Uterus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	17	-	-	-	-	1	10	5	1
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Diabetes	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system	17	-	2	-	-	-	4	6	5
Coronary disease, Angina	32	-	-	-	-	3	14	9	6
Hypertension with heart disease	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3
Other heart diseases	8	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	5
Other circulatory diseases	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1
Influenza	4	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-
Pneumonia	21	6	-	-	-	-	-	7	8
Bronchitis	17	1	2	-	-	1	3	7	3
Other diseases of resp. system	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Ulcer of stomach, duodenum	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	5	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	6	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	13	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other diseases	32	17	-	1	-	4	3	4	3
Motor vehicle accidents	6	-	-	1	1	3	1	-	-
All other accidents	5	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	2
Suicide	3	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
Homicide and War	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T O T A L	241	41	5	2	1	27	63	56	46

Deaths from Cancer in all age groups over the past four years and rates per 1,000 of population:

Year	AGE GROUPS					PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION	
	1 - 14	15 - 44	45 - 64	65 and over	All Ages	Kirkby	England
1958	-	1	7	6	14	0.33	2.12
1959	-	4	11	9	24	0.50	2.14
1960	-	10	17	13	40	0.77	2.16
1961	-	6	23	21	50	0.95	2.16

Details of Cancer deaths over the past four years:

Year	Site	AGE GROUPS					per 1,000 pop'n	Total All Ages	
		1-14	15-44	45-65	66-74	75 and over		M.	F.
1961	Stomach	-	1	2	2	1	0.12	3	3
	Lung ) Bronchus)	-	3	11	6	2	0.42	19	3
	Breast	-	1	-	-	4	0.08	-	5
	Uterus	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	-	-
	Other sites	-	1	10	5	1	0.32	8	9
1960	Stomach	-	3	4	1	2	0.19	8	2
	Lung ) Bronchus)	-	1	5	3	-	0.17	9	-
	Breast	-	1	1	1	-	0.06	-	3
	Uterus	-	1	-	-	-	0.02	-	1
	Other sites	-	4	7	3	3	0.33	8	9
1959	Stomach	-	-	3	1	-	0.08	3	1
	Lung ) Bronchus)	-	-	3	1	1	0.12	4	1
	Breast	-	-	2	-	-	0.04	-	2
	Uterus	-	-	1	1	-	0.04	-	2
	Other sites	-	4	2	3	2	0.23	5	6
1958	Stomach	-	-	-	-	1	0.02	-	1
	Lung ) Bronchus)	-	-	-	3	3	0.14	3	3
	Breast	-	-	-	1	-	0.02	-	1
	Uterus	-	-	-	1	-	0.02	-	1
	Other sites	-	1	2	2	-	0.12	1	4

#### Diseases of the Respiratory system

The following table shows the death rate per 1,000 of the population from diseases of the respiratory system which occurred in the Urban District together with corresponding data for England and Wales:-

Disease	Kirkby	England and Wales
Influenza	0.08	0.005
Pneumonia	0.39	0.051
Bronchitis	0.32	0.060
Other diseases of the respiratory system	0.02	0.008
Cancer of lung and bronchus	0.42	0.490
Respiratory Tuberculosis	0.08	0.065



Details of Deaths due to accidents:-

(a) Cause of accidental deaths in age groups - 1961

Cause	under 1 year	1 - 4 years	5 -14 years	15-44 years	45-64 years	65-74 years	75 years and over	All Ages
Road traffic accidents	-	-	1	1	3	1	-	6
Falls	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	4
Works accidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drowning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal gas poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other accidental deaths	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1

(b) Principal causes of accidental deaths during the year 1961

ALL CAUSES

ROAD TRAFFIC

WORKS

11

6

Nil

The following tables summarize the vital statistics of the District:-

	LIVE BIRTHS		DEATHS		STILL BIRTHS	
Year	Number Registered	Rate per 1,000 pop' n.	Number Registered	Rate per 1,000 pop' n.	Number Registered	Rate per 1,000 total births
1958	901	28.3	141	4.4	30	32.2
1959	1432	30.2	206	4.3	41	27.8
1960	1471	28.7	239	4.7	48	31.6
1961	1432	27.1	241	4.6	31	21.2

	MATERNAL MORTALITY		INFANT MORTALITY			
			Total		Neo-natal	
Year	No. of deaths Registered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of births reg.	Rate per 1,000 live births	No. of births reg.	Rate per 1,000 live births
1958	Nil	Nil	33	36.0	26	24.4
1959	Nil	Nil	53	37.0	35	24.4
1960	2	1.32	55	37.4	34	23.1
1961	Nil	Nil	41	28.6	26	18.2

## Vital Statistics

The following provisional figures based on the Registrar General's Quarterly Returns of birth and death rates, together with case rates for certain infectious diseases for England and Wales are shown together with corresponding data in respect of the Urban District of Kirkby.

	England and Wales	Urban District of Kirkby
	Rates per 1,000 population	Rates per 1,000 population
Births	18.7 (a)	21.2 (a)
Live births	17.40	19.5 (c)
Still births	0.33	0.58
Deaths		
All causes	12.00	12.3 (c)
Tuberculosis (all forms)	0.072	0.10
Respiratory	0.065	0.08
Non-respiratory	0.007	0.02
Cancer (all forms)	2.16	0.95
Lung and Bronchus	0.49	0.42
Other cancer	1.67	0.53
Maternal Mortality (total)	0.33 (a)	Nil
Maternal causes (excluding abortion)	0.27 (a)	Nil
Due to abortion	0.07 (a)	Nil
Infant mortality	21.4 (b)	28.6 (b)
Neo-natal mortality	15.5 (b)	18.2
Notifications (corrected)		
Typhoid Fever	0.002	Nil
Paratyphoid Fever	0.005	Nil
Meningococcal Infection	0.014	0.04
Scarlet Fever	0.433	0.43
Whooping Cough	0.530	1.54
Diphtheria	0.001	Nil
Erysipelas	0.048	0.02
Smallpox	0.000	Nil
Measles	16.522	5.98
Pneumonia	0.400	0.10
Acute Poliomyelitis -		
Paralytic	0.017	0.12
Non-paralytic	0.004	0.02
Acute Encephalitis	0.003	Nil
Dysentery	0.442	0.62
Food Poisoning	0.170	0.28
Puerperal Pyrexia	0.181	0.02
Tuberculosis -		
Respiratory	0.416	0.36
Meninges and C.N.S.	0.004	0.02
Others	0.055	0.08

(a) Per 1,000 total (Live and Still) births

(b) Per 1,000 related births

(c) Per adjusted rate

## Prevalence of and Control over Infectious Disease

(i) Notifiable Disease during the year 1961.

	Total cases notified	Total Deaths
Diphtheria	Nil	Nil
Scarlet Fever	23	Nil
Paratyphoid	Nil	Nil
Dysentery	33	Nil
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	Nil
Acute Pneumonia	5	3 *
Erysipelas	1	Nil
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	Nil
Enteric Fever	Nil	Nil
Meningococcal Infections	2	Nil
Measles	315	1
Whooping Cough	81	Nil
Acute Polioencephalitis	Nil	Nil
Acute Poliomyelitis -		
Paralytic	6	Nil
Non-paralytic	1	Nil
Food Poisoning	14	1
Tuberculosis -		
(a) Pulmonary (M) 14		
(F) 5	19	4
(b) Non-Pulmonary (M) 3		
(F) 3	6	1

\* Acute Pneumonia - Not including bronchial pneumonia.

(ii) Analysis of Notifiable Diseases in Age Groups.

Total Cases Notified											
Notifiable Diseases	Total cases at all ages	AGE PERIODS - YEARS									
		0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-9	10-14	15-24	25 and over	Age unknown
Scarlet Fever	23	2	-	2	1	7	9	2	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	81	17	9	6	14	5	28	1	1	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis											
Paralytic	6	3	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Non-paralytic	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles (excluding rubella)	315	24	41	60	50	41	98	1	-	-	-
Diphtheria	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	33	2	5	6	-	1	7	4	2	6	-
Meningococcal Infection	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmic neonatorum	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(ii) Analysis of Notifiable Diseases in Age Groups - Cont.

Notifiable Diseases	Total cases at all ages	0 - 5	6 - 14	15 - 44	45 - 64	65 and over	Age unknown
Acute pneumonia (prim and infl' zal)	5	-	3	1	1	-	-
Smallpox	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute encephalitis:							
Infective	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post-infective	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric or typhoid fever	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid fevers	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Food poisoning	14	4	5	4	1	-	-
Tuberculosis:							
Respiratory	19	-	1	13	5	-	-
Meninges and C.N.S.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Others	4	-	2	2	-	-	-
Puerperal pyrexia	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Other notifiable diseases	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	-

### Ophthalmia Neonatorum

There were two cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified during 1961.

### Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis

There were seven cases of Poliomyelitis during the year, six of which were paralytic.

### Diphtheria

There were no cases of diphtheria during the year under review.

### Tuberculosis

The number of cases of tuberculosis and all deaths from the disease during 1961 will be found in the following table:-

Age periods, years	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14 years	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
15 - 24 years	9	4	1	1	-	-	-	-
25 - 44 years	4	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
45 - 64 years	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-
65 upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	14	5	2	3	2	2	1	-

## Laboratory Facilities

There were 622 routine specimens submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examinations, made up of the following:-

Faeces	Nose	Throat	Urine	Various Foods	Ice-cream	Misc.	Total
547	-	-	-	27	47	1	622

Note: Of the ice-cream samples referred to above all were submitted for the Methylene Blue Test. The results are referred to in the particular paragraph on ice-cream on page 17.

## Sanitary Inspection of the District

A record of the work of the Public Health Department is as follows:

### Defects or Nuisances:-

Number discovered	382 (including housing defects)
Number abated	373
Number being dealt with	11
Number of informal notices served	348
Number of statutory notices served	Nil
Number of legal proceedings taken	Nil
Number of premises visited	10,438
Number of visits made	12,170

Premises kept under observation	No. of Premises	No. of Inspections
Factories	107	196
Food Premises	130	345
Mobile Food Hawkers	41	376
Shops selling ice-cream	11	25
Caravans	2 sites	18
Visits to premises where infectious diseases have occurred	206 (est.)	696
		(inc. dysentery investigations.)
Nos. of premises disinfected after cases of infectious disease	4	8
Schools	34	57



## Refuse Disposal

This work is carried out by the Public Health Department, and during the year under review, this work in the Department has been consolidated. A twice weekly collection at all shops, schools and three storey flats has been maintained and a weekly collection from the remaining premises in the district. The collection of paper and cardboard salvage is now well established as part of the refuse collection service. It is felt that salvage collection should be considered as part of the refuse collection service, as if this material is not collected separately, then, of necessity, it finds its way into the refuse bin and has to be disposed of on the Council's refuse tip. This not only increases the bulk of the refuse, taking up valuable tipping space, but also is a nuisance having regard to the possibility of additional fires, caused by children and youths trespassing on the tip. The collection of paper and cardboard salvage realised the sum of £500.

During the year the salvage continued to be collected in the temporary depot at Tithebarn Farm but since the year under review the Department has moved to the new Central Depot which is complete with a salvage shed and electrically operated baler. It is hoped that this will increase the efficiency of the collection, but at the time of writing this report there is a recession in the paper salvage industry which is likely to affect the sales of salvage during 1962.

The collection of bulk trade refuse from factories continues to increase as more factories are applying for a refuse collection service. This work is carried out on a repayment basis and quite a considerable amount of trade refuse is now being collected in this way.

I referred to the problem of refuse collection from three storey flats in my Annual Report for 1960. This report indicated that a separate bin is provided for the tenants of the ground floor flats and this is situate in the tenant's own rear yard space. The tenants of the middle and upper flats use the refuse chute in the bottom of which is placed a refuse bin. Even with a twice weekly collection, the system is such that the bulk of refuse deposited is to be found on the floor of the chute and in consequence it becomes necessary for the refuse collection staff to shovel out loose refuse, placing it in a bin for transfer to the vehicle. I repeat that in such a confined space as exits, this is a wholly undesirable state of affairs and is in fact reminiscent of the old 'midden'.

During the year under review, the Chief Public Health Inspector liaised with the Officers of the Liverpool Corporation and at the time of writing this report, negotiations have been completed which will result in all refuse chutes in three storey flats being closed. The chutes are being replaced by the paper sack refuse collection system. In this way each tenant will be provided with a paper sack holder, in his own 'yard space' and the full paper sacks will be collected weekly. At the same time the refuse collection staff will leave a new empty sack for the



tenants use during the coming week. During the year under review, an experiment on the above mentioned lines took place in some fifty flats. This experiment was a complete success and is resulting in a considerable improvement in the standard of cleanliness of the area surrounding the flats, and in particular, the passages between flats.

## Disinfestation

Forty houses were treated for verminous infestations. In addition householders are encouraged to carry out disinfestation themselves on a smaller scale, and are supplied with suitable insecticides.

## Rodent Control

One whole-time rodent operator is employed by the local Authority. This operator has been properly trained and has attended a full time course of instructions organised by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Two District Public Health Inspectors and one trainee have also attended a course of instruction, operated by the same Ministry.

A summary of the work carried out during the period under review is as follows:-

	Type of Property		
	Non-Agricultural		Agricultural
	Dwelling Houses	All other	
(a) No. of properties in district	11,238	1,080	31
(b) No. of properties inspected	184	80	2
(c) Total inspections carried out (including re-inspections)	530	285	73
(d) No. of properties inspected which are found to be infested by:-			
Rats     - major	Nil	2	1
minor	43	30	1
Mice     - major	35	9	1
minor	106	39	1
(e) No. of infested properties treated	184	80	2
(f) Total treatments carried out (including retreatments)	184	80	15
(g) No. of 'Block' control schemes carried out	12	Nil	Nil
(h) The usual six monthly testing and treatment of the sewerage in the district has been carried out. There is a complete freedom of infestation			

During the year further efforts were made to secure the co-operation of local farmers and factory managements to ensure that their premises were regularly treated against rodent infestations. A considerable improvement in this respect has been obtained and in particular a number of new contracts for this work have been made with this Authority.

### **Housing Act, 1936 - 1957**

There has been no action under this legislation for demolition or closure of any properties, nor have any clearance areas been declared. On the other hand, the Liverpool Corporation have demolished a further two old cottages. Whilst, as stated above, there has been no official action under the housing acts, considerable repair work has been carried out on both old and new properties, as a result of informal action.

### **Rent Act, 1957**

There have been no applications for 'Certificates of Disrepair' during the year under review.

### **Atmospheric Pollution and Smoke Abatement**

From the reports and observations made during the year, the emissions of smoke from factories continue to show a marked reduction in density. As in previous years all incidences of excessive smoke were investigated and managements interviewed. I am pleased to say that the Department has received the fullest co-operation from the Factory Managements. During the year two 'notice of Proposal to Install New Boilers' were received and duly noted in accordance with the provision of Section 3 of the Clean Air Act, 1956.

This Authority, as in previous years, continued to be an active member of the West Lancashire and Cheshire Regional Smoke Abatement Committee, which consists of representatives of all Merseyside Authorities. Your representatives during the current year under review were Mr. J.R. Winstanley, the Chief Public Health Inspector and Councillor J. Nugent, J.P. As members are no doubt aware the prime object of this Committee is to co-ordinate the Smoke Control plans of the constituent Authorities.

The clean air programme which was formulated towards the end of 1959 is now well advanced and during the year under review, two Smoke Control Orders were approved and are to become operative on the 1st July, 1962. These orders, Kirkby (No.1) Smoke Control Order, 1961 and Kirkby (No.2) Smoke Control Order, 1961, cover areas numbered 1, 2, and 3, and No.12, respectively, as displayed in the schedule of the details of proposed smoke control areas. It is hoped during the coming year to make a third order covering the areas number 4, 5, 6, 7, and 13. The likely date of operation of this order is July, 1963.

# Clean Air Act 1956 Details of Proposed Smoke Control Areas

AREA BOUNDARIES				
No.		Acreage	No. of dwellings	No. of other premises
1.	Gaywood Avenue, Moorgate Road, Ribblers Lane, Rockford Avenue, Bewley Drive, Broad Lane, Gaywood Avenue.	114.2	935	6
2.	Henlow Avenue, Broad Lane, Bewley Drive, Rockford Avenue, Ribblers Lane, Tithebarn Lane, Bewley Drive, Leaside Avenue, Henlow Avenue.	166.7	1002	23
3.	County Road (Delph Lane), Moorgate Road, Gaywood Avenue, Broad Lane, Park Brow Drive, County Road.	122.8	1057	16
4.	County Road, Park Brow Drive, Broad Lane, Henlow Avenue, Leaside Avenue, Bewley Drive, Cherryfield Drive, Webster Drive, County Road.	100.1	862	7
5.	County Road, Webster Drive, Cherryfield Drive, Bewley Drive, New County Road (East of Tithebarn Lane), Hall Lane, County Road.	138.1	136	24
6.	Kirkby Row, Sidney Powell Avenue, Richard Hesketh Drive, James Holt Avenue, Whitefield Drive, New County Road, (running South), New County Road (to south of Eastfield Walk and Westfield Walk), Railway Line, Kirkby Row.	183.4	1695	10
7.	School Lane, Hall Lane, New County Road, (east of Tithebarn Lane), Whitefield Drive, James Holt Avenue, Richard Hesketh Drive, Sidney Powell Avenue, Kirkby Row, Railway Line, School Lane.	210.3	750	7
8.	Quarryside Drive, Simonswood Lane, New County Road, Old Rough Lane, Minstead Avenue, Quarryside Drive.	107.5	1202	21
	Total ... ..	1143.1	7639	114

# Details of Proposed Smoke Control Areas (continuation)

No.	AREA BOUNDARIES	Acreage	Totals brought forward		No. of dwellings	No. of other premises
			Old	forward		
9.	Brook Hey Drive, Simonswood Lane, Quarryside Drive, Minstead Avenue, Old Rough Lane, Roughwood Drive, Brook Hey Drive.	1143.1 110.7			7639 1250	114 5
10.	The Line immediately North of Northwood neighbourhood unit, Simonswood Lane, Brook Hey Drive, Roughwood Drive, Bramcote Walk, Railway Line immediately north of Northwood neighbourhood unit - plus green belt area situated west of Northwood which is to be occupied by three schools.	204.1			1200	4
11.	Moor Lane, River Alt (flowing in-land) boundary line between Kirkby Urban District and Liverpool C.B.C., Longmoor Lane, Moor Lane.	124.8			177	7
12.	Boundary between Kirkby Urban District and West Lancashire R.D.C. at a point immediately North of the Ministry of Supply Sewerage Works adjacent to the Malayan Training College and running north east until junction with Prescott Road, Glovers Brow, Railway Line, Ministry of Supply Sewerage Works.	98.3			240	130
13.	Boundary between Kirkby U.D.C. and West Lancashire R.D.C. at junction of Prescott Road and following boundary to junction with Bank Lane. School Lane, Railway Line, Glovers Brow, Junction Glovers Brow and Kirkby U.D.C. boundary.	128.2			3	1
14.	Boundary Kirkby U.D.C. and West Lancashire R.D.C. at junction with Bank Lane and following boundary north east and then south east to junction with railway, School Lane, Bank Lane to junction with Kirkby U.D.C. boundary.	262.9			5	1
	Total ...	2072.1			10514	145



## Closet Accommodation

The number of dwellings with privy-middens has now been reduced to 10 and shows a considerable reduction on the figure of 20 for the previous year. Similarly the number of premises using pail closets has now been reduced to 19 compared with 55 in the previous year.

## Inspection and Supervision of Food

### Foods and Drugs, Act, 1955.

## Milk Supply

Since 1953 the area included within the Urban District has formed part of a 'specified area'. This means that all 'dealers' who retail milk in the district must sell only 'designated milks,' i.e., Pasteurised, Sterilised, or Tuberculin tested.

By far the greater portion of the retail supply of milk within this district is supplied by dairies situate outside the district, using the now familiar motorised delivery vans. One firm has established a 'depot' on the Kirkby Trading Estate to which all delivery vans return daily. There is one milk pasteurising and sterilising plant within the district and this is frequently inspected by this Department and also by the County Sanitary Officer, who for the time being, is responsible for the sampling of milk and also for the inspection of the 'heat treatment' plant. These latter functions are being carried out by this officer of behalf of the Lancashire County Council in their capacity of 'Food and Drugs Authority'. Following upon the census which was conducted in April, 1961, it is likely that these functions will become the responsibility of this Authority on the 1st April, 1964.

During the year under review complaints have continued to be received by the office concerning the delivery of milk in dirty bottles. In each case the complaints have been fully investigated in collaboration with the neighbouring Authorities and the seriousness of such conditions have been stressed on the 'Dairies' concerned. As in previous years it is only fair to point out that the bulk of such complaints arise in the first place from the treatment of empty milk bottles by certain irresponsible members of the public. I would like to repeat the appeal contained in my previous year's report, requesting the public to ensure that all milk bottles are rinsed in clean water immediately after use and are returned to their dairyman as soon as possible.

## Ice-cream

Forty-seven samples were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for the Methylene Blue Test.

The results were classified as follows:-

Grade	Samples
1	21
2	16
3	8
4	2
Total	47 samples

These samples were taken from street trading vehicles and from one Ice-cream factory situated in the district.

Ice-cream is submitted to the Methylene Blue Test in order to ascertain its general bacteriological standard of cleanliness. It is not a test to ascertain the presence of any particular organism. In interpreting these results, it can be considered that grades 1 and 2 are satisfactory. Samples of Ice-cream continually reported as grade 3 should be the subject of an investigation, whilst on the other hand any grade 4 results should be investigated immediately. The necessary investigations have been taking place concerning the above-mentioned grade 4 results.

It is interesting to note that of the ten grade 3 and 4 samples, eight were obtained from retail mobile vendors of loose ice-cream operating in the area. Investigations of the source of manufacture in the neighbouring Authorities usually indicates grade 1 results at the factory. It follows therefore that the deterioration of the standard of cleanliness results from distribution. For this reason all traders involved are interviewed and the importance of food hygiene during distribution of loose ice-cream is stressed.

### **Storage, Preparation, and Sale of Food.**

As in previous years it was considered that the storage, preparation and sale of food within the Urban District should continue to receive the urgent attention of the Department. 345 visits were made to 130 food premises. The fullest co-operation was received from the occupiers of food premises.

At the beginning of the year under review, it was estimated that there were approximately 90 mobile food traders operating in the district, and during the year 376 visits were made to these premises. In this connection the term mobile food hawker includes mobile ice-cream hawker. In one case a registered mobile food hawker persistently refused to improve his standards and after the matter had been reported to the Health Committee it was resolved that the registration, issued under the provisions of the Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, should be revoked. The necessary notice was served and the food hawker concerned failed to appear before the Committee. The registration was accordingly revoked.

A second mobile food shop was found to be in an extremely dirty condition and the trader concerned was prosecuted. The details of this prosecution are included on page 20.

By the end of the year under review, it was estimated that the number of mobile food hawkers have been reduced from 90 to approximately 41. As in previous years the reduction in the number of mobile traders is partially due to the provision of further additional static shops during the year. I am also confident that the results are also partly due to the continued efforts of the Public Health Department in helping to bring



about this improvement.

As in previous years the attention of the Department was continually focused on the operation of all large canteens, both at factories and schools, and lectures have been given to staff by the Chief Public Health Inspector at the request of the managements. In addition a course on food hygiene and handling was organised by the Chief Public Health Inspector under the auspices of the Royal Institute of Public Health & Hygiene. This course was held at the Kirkby College of Further Education over a period of 12 weeks terminating in December, 1961. The students attending the course were in the main from food factories in the area.

As always the County Medical Officer of Health has readily provided assistance in connection with the above mentioned lectures. I would like to take this opportunity of thanking this officer for this fine service.

During the year under review legal proceedings were instituted against one food manufacturer for the sale of unsound food in one of the factory canteens within the area. The company was found guilty and the details of the proceedings are to be found on page 20.

### Unsound Food

The following unwholesome food was condemned during the year:-

Food	Weight
Various Canned Foods	418 Cans
Bacon	83¼ lbs.
Cheese	16 lbs.
Offal	191 lbs.
Beef	6393 lbs.
Chopped Pork	8¼ lbs.
Fowl	342 lbs.
Coconut mallows	1366 pkts.
Dessicated Coconut	125¼ lbs.

PROSECUTIONS DURING YEAR ENDED 31st December, 1961.

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955 - 1960						
REF. NO.	TYPE OF TRADER	DATE OF OFFENCE	ARTICLE OR SECTION	RESULT	FINE	REMARKS
1	Mobile Food Hawker	13. 3. 61.	5, 33(2) and 34.	Guilty	£20. plus £3. 3s. 0d. advocate fees.	Unhygienic food vehicle
Public Health Act, 1936.						
2	Rag and Bone dealer	10. 7. 61.	154	Guilty	£1. 0s. 0d.	Dealing in rags with person under fourteen years.
Food and Drugs Act, 1955.						
3	Food Factor	14. 6. 61.	8(1)	Guilty	£5. 0s. 0d.	Selling unsound food.

# Factories Acts, 1937 to 1959

## Part 1 of the Act.

(1) Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).				
Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 to be enforced by Local Authorities.	1	3	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not including in (i) which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	112	190	Nil	Nil
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-works premises)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	113	193	Nil	Nil

(2) Cases in which DEFECTS were found. (If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more 'cases').					
NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND					
Particulars  (1)	Found  (2)	Remedied  (3)	Referred		Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted  (6)
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding (S 2)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable temperature (S 3)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate ventilation (S 4)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Others	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S 6)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S 7)					
(a) Insufficient	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil

/contd.

NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND (contd.)					
Particulars  (1)	Found  (2)	Remedied  (3)	Referred		Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
(c) Not separate for sexes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other offences against the Act (Not including offences relating to Outwork	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	Nil

## Part VIII of the Act

### Outwork

(Section 110 and 111)

SECTION 110				SECTION 111		
Nature of Work	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices Served	Prosecution
Wearing apparel (Making etc.)	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil



